

CHINA

THE



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIV. No. 4784. 第二月一十年八十七百八千英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878.

日八初月十年寅戌

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALDER, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C., SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAIN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., SWITZER, CAMPBELL & CO., AMoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HENDER & CO., Shanghai, LAM, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SAMSON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELMONT, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILLIAM REINERS,
Esq.
H. HORPITT, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK,

CHIEF MANAGER, Thomas JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest all wed on Deposits.
At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 12 " 5% " "
D. A. J. CROMBIE,
acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....\$200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$150,000.

Bankers:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN ETZEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MESSRS KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

For Sale.

RECENTLY ARRIVED,

— AND —

FOR SALE.

TEYSSONNEAU'S FINE FRENCH STRAWBERRIES.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS.

French JAMS and JELLIES.

MACASSAR RED FISH.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, in

BOTTLES OF ONE POUND.

BUSCK & Co.'s SELECTED DANISH BUTTER, Season 1878, in Tins of 1 lb.,

2 lbs., and 4 lbs.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN HOUSE-HOLD STORES.

EXTRA FINE CHICAGO BACON and HAMS.

MACKEREL and SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.

COD FISH, &c., &c.

HOTH'S BEST RUSSIAN ROPE, and

FINE LINES, Assorted Sizes.

FROST BRO'S BEST ENGLISH WHITE LINES.

HENRY'S BEST GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS, Assorted Numbers.

INDIA RUBBER SHEET PACKING and INSERTION, all Sizes.

TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.

CANVAS HOSE and LEATHER BELTING.

AMERICAN ASH BOAT-OARS.

ADMIRALTY TESTED CHAIN CABLES, and RIGGING CHAIN.

ANCHORS, from 25 lbs. up to 18 cwt. Each.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

TINMAN'S and PLUMBER'S SOLDER.

LEAD PIPE, and SHEET LEAD.

FAIRBAK'S PLATFORM SCALES, from 400 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.

MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.

FLOWER SIEVES.

INDIA RUBBER KNEE and HIP BOOTS, &c., &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

FOR SALE.

THE POWERFUL SCREW STEAMER

"SEA GULL,"

48 tons register, 40 H.P. nominal; Steams 8 knots. She was originally fitted as a Tug and Water Boat, and can be again adapted for the latter purpose at little expense.

She has proved herself to be an excellent Sea Boat, and is well found, her Engine and Boiler being in first-class order.

ALSO,

The Schooner

"OERA."

134 tons register, built at Singapore in 1864, of Singapore Hardwood and Teak, with Iron Fastenings. She was thoroughly repaired and metallized in April last, and is now in first-class order.

For further Particulars, apply to

MORRIS and RAY,

Ship Brokers,

where the Inventories may be seen.

Hongkong, October 15, 1878.

FOR SALE.

A OPEN SAILING BOAT, with

Masts and Sails Complete, and also

can be used for Pulling Six Oars.

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR REGATTA.

For Particulars, apply to

T. ANTHONY & CO.

Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

Intimations.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

HAVING Learned that Large Quantities

of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA

WATER have recently been imported to

Hongkong, we caution the Public against

purchasing any that does not bear the name

"MURRAY & LANMAN" on the label.

Each Bottle of the Genuine is wrapped

with a pamphlet printed on paper which

has the words "LANMAN & KEMP,

NEW-YORK" in Water Mark.

Messrs MELOCHE & CO. are our only

AGENTS for Sale of the Genuine Florida

Water at Hongkong.

LANMAN & KEMP,

New York, July 8, 1878.

no. 20

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-of Clothing, Books, &

PAPERS will be thankfully received

at the Sailor's Home, West Point,

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

For Sale.

EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1879.

BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE, in Splendid Condition.

PARTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.

LADIES' GARDENING TOOLS.

ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS.

MARY TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.

Novelties in Meerschaum PIPES & CIGAR TUBES.

POCKET KNIVES.

THE NEW CHAMPAGNE TAP.

SWIMMING BELTS AND AIR CUSHIONS.

CHABLIS, in Pint.

TWEEDS, in Suit or Trouser Lengths.

FRIEZES, for Ulsters.

WINTER SOCKS & UNDERSHIRTS, Newest Patterns.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA, Latest Edition.

KELLIOR'S DUNDEE MARSHMALLOW.

KEITH JOHNSTON'S LATEST ATLAS.

DICTIONARIES & WORKS of REFERENCE.

TODDY KETTLES.

SPECIAL BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.

SADDLERY.

SCARVES AND TIES, Newest Patterns.

GRAMMARS AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

NEW SEASON'S APPLES.</



Mails.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON, VIA
BOMBAY,
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"NIZAM," Captain A. E. BAIKOW,
will leave this on THURSDAY, the 7th
November, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 28, 1878.

NOTICE,
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS,

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSAILLES.

ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CAL-
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 14th November,
1878, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. "A. V. A.", Commandant HERNANDEZ,
with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 8 p.m.,
on the 13th November, 1878. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

H. DE POUHEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PAQUEBOT MAIL, SAMAROCHE
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the
16th November, at 3 o'clock p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports; to San Francisco; to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE,
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., of 14th November. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 28, 1878.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIC" will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on or about MONDAY, the 13th December,
at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 1st December. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PA-
GE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight
on Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 27, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of
Mr. DAVID ROBERT FENTON
CRAWFORD in our Shanghai Firm,
CEASED on 31st March last.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Shanghai, October 10, 1878.

no14

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

FROM This Date until further notice,
Mr. L. HENNEQUIN will assume
the Management of the Company's Office
at this Port.

H. DE POUHEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

no14

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein,
or Goods on board Vessels and on Hills
of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878.

de13

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
ARTHUR CHART in our Firm
CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

no13

NOTICE.

MR NG MEI KUM otherwise called
NG HOK MUN is admitted a
Partner in our Firm from the 2nd
February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, September 30, 1878.

de80

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of
the late Mr NG SIN FOO otherwise called
NG HOK SEE in our Firm CEASED
from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, September 30, 1878.

de80

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late Mr NG SIN FOO otherwise called
NG HOK SEE in our Firm CEASED
from the 2nd February, 1878.

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POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Canada, Brazil, India (including Ceylon), the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), Newfoundland and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route—
Letters, 12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only—

Letters, 16 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands:—

Via San Francisco, or Marseilles, Brindisi

Letters, — 22 26
Registration, — 12 12
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 8 10

Aspinwall (n.r.), Bahawas, Guatamala (n.r.), Bayti (n.r.), Mexico (n.r.), Panama (n.r.), Salvador (n.r.), and Venezuela (n.r.):—

Letters, 16 34 38
Registration, None. 12 12
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters, 30 46 50
Newspapers, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12
Registration, 12 None. None

Hawaiian Kingdom (n.r.), Newfoundland:—

Letters, 16 16 20
Registration, 12 12 12
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8* 6 8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua:—

Letters, — 34 38
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 8 10
Registration to British & Union West Indies only, — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Bayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, — 2 6 3 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, — 4 6 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, — 8 8 2 4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and

must be printed on a sheet or sheets unprinted.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole, or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed, the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Private, in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A. Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commanding at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.**
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Bombay	2 b	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Australian Ports	5th inst.
Brisbane	5 c	Reddell	1700	Oct. 29	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	4th inst.
Charlton	5 h	Johnson	736	Oct. 21	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Swatow and Amoy	To-day
Cheng Hoek Kian	1 h	Webb	956	Oct. 31	Bun Hin Chan	Yokohama	Malls
China	5 c	Alderton	1036	Oct. 22	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yahama & S. F. Caco	Malls, 15th
City of Peking	5 c	Berry	5079	Oct. 29	P. M. S. S. Co.	Bangkok	Tug Flying
Danube	5 h	Clanchy	564	Oct. 29	Vien Fat Hong		
Fame	3 b	Stopani	117	.....	H. R. & W. poa Dock Co.		
Fatchoy	3 b	Holland	163	.....	G. Mc Bain		
Java	3 b	Weber	886	Oct. 14	Siemens & Co.	Coast Ports	4th, daylight
Kwangtung	5 b	Punchard	29	Oct. 29	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Norma	3 h	.....	606	June 28	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	5th, daylight
Olympia	2 h	Nagel	783	Nov. 1	Kwok Acheong	Salgon	
Quinta	4 a	Wenz	874	Oct. 26	Seey Shing	Coast Ports	
Sea Gull	3 b	Robert	43	July 18	W. H. Ray		
Yesso	5 b	S. Ashton	559	Nov. 2	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Sailing Vessels							
Albion's Isle	3 c	Burgess	864	Oct. 24	Rozario & Co.	New York	
Aldabaran	4 c	Cole	398	Aug. 30	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Bangkok	
Anna Martha	1 h	Petersen	468	Oct. 31	Wm. Pustau & Co.	New York	
Anton Gunter	3 h	Kuhn	440	Oct. 2	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Callao	
Benefactor	4 k	Hayden	486	Sept. 29	Russell & Co.	New York	
Borneo	4 c	Shaw	736	Sept. 11	Meyer & Co.	Valparaiso	
Challenge	4 c	Doughty	160	Oct. 16	Olyphant & Co.	Hamburg	
Champlain Queen	3 k	Lacheur	603	Oct. 23	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Chocola	4 c	Kennett	284	Oct. 31	Rozario & Co.		
Christian	4 k	Kossov	250	Nov. 1	Wieler & Co.		
Cooran	8 b	Amor	188	July 18	W. H. Ray		
Commissary	7 h	Morison	900	Oct. 23	Meyer & Co.		
Cosmo	7 k	Laverick	1220	Sept. 1	J. P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Dartmouth	7 b	Robertson	915	Aug. 14	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Dirigo	3 c	Staples	884	July 14	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Don Quixote	4 k	King	1128	Sept. 24	Messagers Maritimes		
Drumolog	8 w	Wayman	976	Oct. 18	Melchers & Co.		
Elizabeth	4 b	Ohslen	447	Oct. 18	Wieler & Co.		
Elizabeth Nicholson	8 c	Grierson	904	Oct. 17	Borneo Co., Limited		
Emulation	2 g	Gunn	390	Oct. 4	Wieler & Co.		
Fabius	2 h	Rooses	550	Sept. 24	Chinense		
Fleetwing	3 c	Guest	829	Oct. 17	Butterfield & Swire		
Fontenayne	4 k	Taylor	635	Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Fusiller	3 h	Armstrong	406	Sept. 24	Melchers & Co.		
George Skolfield	8 c	Hall	1813	Sept. 19	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Georgine Brontë	4 c	Trumbach	402	Oct. 21	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Glamis	3 c	Key	1150	Sept. 17	Russell & Co.		
Hammonia	5 k	Weller	408	Oct. 10	Siemens & Co.		
Herat	5 k	Robertson	1400	Sept. 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Hermann	4 k	Schmidt	444	Oct. 30	Wieler & Co.		
Highlander	4 k	Hutchinson	1352	June 18	Captain		
Hotspur	4 k	Shaw	522	Sept. 8	Rozario & Co.		
Imperatrice Elisabeth	7 h	Hreglich	1629	Sept. 20	D. Musso & Co.		
India	8 c	Patten	129	Sept. 24	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Iphigenia	4 c	Green	504	Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Jessie Jamieson	4 c	West	464	Sept. 19	Adams, Bell & Co.		
Lausadia	7 c	Mearns	896	Sept. 19	Russell & Co.		
Lizzie Perry	4 c	Pitman	1122	Aug. 26	Russell & Co.		
Lord Macaulay	3 c	Monkman	648	Oct. 7	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Louisa	3 k	Schierloh	245	Oct. 17	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Lucky	2 k	Soderstrom	424	Sept. 80	Tack Mae		
Malvina	3 c	Kluge	479	Oct. 31	Wieler & Co.		
Mangerion	3 c	Thompson	390	Oct. 6	Wieler & Co.		
Marina	3 c	Jean	688	Oct. 18	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Mary Fraser	4 c	Dexter	1174	Aug. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Melrose	7 c	Palace	870	Nov. 2	Meyer & Co.		
Min-y-don	7 c	Plumer	594	Sept. 18	Captain		
Monte	7 c	Leslie	1108	Sept. 8	Olyphant & Co.		
N. N.	4 c	Bisset	621	Aug. 21	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Niagara	4 c	Dundebon	176	Oct. 21	Order		
Nicolaus	4 c	Paulson	691	Oct. 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Northern Star	4 k	Stilken	157	Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Pandur	2 k	Wortley	827	Oct. 10	Wieler & Co.		
Papa	4 k	Jansen	596	Sept. 18	Meyer & Co.		
Pitho	4 k	Bloss	391	Sept. 27	Siemens & Co.		
Penrith	3 c	Christiansen	251	Oct. 21	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Philip Fitzpatrick	3 c	Remington	549	Oct. 24	Melchers & Co.		
Pitennis	2 c	Phelan	582	Nov. 2	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Ralph M. Hayward	2 c	Wallace	472	Oct. 31	Captain		
Rifeman	4 c	Doane	605	Sept. 28	Meyer & Co.		
Siamese Crown	2 c	Sass	718	Oct. 25	Chinese		
Sir Charles Napier	3 b	French	534	Sept. 28	Tack Mae		
Spartan	3 b	Vincent	1161	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Spinaway	4 c	Pringle	100	Sept. 23	W. H. Ray		
St. Ideo	5 k	Durand	326	Oct. 15	Siemens & Co.		
Sumatra	5 k	Clough	388	Oct. 26	Carlowitz & Co.		
Ta Lee	5 k	Hoffmann	1099	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.		
Tartar	3 c	Kaemena	346	Oct. 26	Siemens & Co.		
Three Brothers	1 h	Khalcke	256	Oct. 31	Siemens & Co.		
Trio	2 c	Bakker	367	Oct. 19	Chinese		
Varuna	3 c	Sachau	486	Oct. 11	Wieler & Co.		
Verona	6 b	Bartlett	685	Oct. 24	Order		
Vesta	6 c	Dirks	308	Oct. 24	2 Melchers & Co.		
Venta	6 c	Rulje	417	Oct. 5	Siemens & Co.		
Vidal	2 c	Rondeau	409	Oct. 15	Siemens & Co.		
WEAMPOA							
Aleppo	4 k	Falconer	665	Nov. 2	Chinese		
CANTON							
Amoy	Drewes	Brit. str.	814	Nov. 1	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	
Yangtze	Schultze	Brit. str.	782	Oct. 30	Siemens & Co.	Ningpo & Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.-age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Freya	6 c	German	Borett	1088	8	1700	Oct. 16	Von Nostitz
Frolic	7 h	British	gun vessel	592	4	100	Nov. 1	A. E. Dupuis
Kestrel	6 c	British	gun vessel	592				

Intimations.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.**
Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
BURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Cards and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,

17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE

CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental

Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins,

&c.; also

CHANDELLERS, for Gas, Kerosene or Candles.

CHINA and STONEWARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASSWARE, Steam Gauges, Thermometers, &c.

ELECTROPLATED LINEN, CLOTHES, &c.

LAMPS, and all MESS and HOTEL

requisites.

All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Office,

17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incident to the life of a miner, or those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those which so often beset the human race, viz.—scurvy, colds, all disorders of the liver, rheumatism, &c.—stomach, the frequent occurrences of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, warts, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists, Chemists, and Surgeons throughout the Civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 53, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20ap78 1w 1f

HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER, KNIFE BOARD, KNIVES, CONSTANTLY CLEANED AND POLISHED, AND KEPT IN BOXES TO KEEP CUTLERY. PACKETS 1D. EACH, AND TINS 5D. 1/-, 2/- AND 3/- EACH.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENTS FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OWNER'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARD.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MARSHAL)
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATED PLATE, GLASS, &c. TABLETS 1D. EACH.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D, 2D, & 4D. EACH, & 1s. BOXES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUTLERY, SILVER, &
TELEGRAPHIC TELEGRAMS
WETHAMPTON BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Copy 78 1w 2s 20ap78

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE Remedies; uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hydrocephalus, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s., 1d., 2s., 9d., & 4s. 6d.
8jne78 1w 2s 1de78

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1878) the **Chinese Mail** will be issued **DAI LI** instead of **TRI-WEEKLY** as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now estimated to those of the **China Mail**. The unusual success which has attended the **Chinese Mail** makes it an admirable medium for advertisement.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout Eng-

land, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S

TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY

PERCUSSION CAPS,

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH AND Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

FOR PIN-FIRE AND CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH-LOADING GUNS.

Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

5oc78 1f 13t 31mr78

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS, ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy, and certain. The old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.

22, Cold Harbour Lane, London. Sir.—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effects most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.M.

Mr. T. KRATZ, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir.—Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G.—Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, each having the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" engraved on the government stamp.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURPLE VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THROAT WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

18may78 1w 2s 20ap78

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

—

His Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month, on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 5s cents), \$12 per annum. (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to G. M. Murray Bain, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

18ap78 1w 2s 20ap78

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To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW.

The Steamship

"OLYMPIA"

will leave for the above Port on MONDAY, the 4th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to KWOK ACEHONG.

Hongkong, November 2, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A German Bark

"NIAGARA"

PAUSEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, November 2, 1878.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP MELBREK, FROM LONDON.

THE above-named Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-signed for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 2, 1878.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, 7th November, 1878, at 2 o'clock p.m., at Messrs LANDSTEIN & Co.'s Godowns, Wan-chai,

(for account of the concerned,) 5,000 Cases KEROSENE OIL, Packed in Improved Patent Cans with High Top Screw. (All more or less damaged.) Ex "Verona."

TERMS.—Cash on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, November 2, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

IMPERATRIZ ELISABETTA, Austrian ship, Capt. Hreglich.—D. MUSSO & Co.

GLAMIS, British bark, Captain Key.—Russell & Co.

LORD MACALAY, British barque, Capt. R. B. Monkman.—Wm. Fustai & Co.

FONTEINAY, British ship, Capt. Goo. B. Taylor.—Archibald, Karberg & Co.

SPINAWAY, Brit. barque, Capt. Pringle.—Stoneman & Co.

COMMISSARY, British ship, Captain A. Morrison.—Meyer & Co.

PEHO, German barque, Captain C. Christiansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

PITANILLA, British barque, Captain Wallace.—Captain.

ALEPPO, British barque, Captain Robert Falconer.—Captain.

Not Responsible for Debts of Crew.—HERAT, British ship, Captain Chas. Robertson.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 2, Yesso, British steamer, 559, S. Ashton, Foochow Oct. 30, Amoy 31, and Swatow Nov. 1, General.—DOUGLAS LA-PAIK & Co.

Nov. 2, Philip Fitzpatrick, American barque, 582, Phelan, Keeling Oct. 30, Coal.—DOUGLAS LA-PAIK & Co.

Nov. 2, Melbrik, British ship, 870, Peacock, London June 29, General.—MEYER & Co.

Nov. 2, Esmeralda, British steamer, 395, R. F. Cullen, Amoy Nov. 1, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 2, Aleppo, for Whampoa, 2, Amazon, for Shanghai, 2, Cheang Hock Kian, for Swatow.

Cleared.

N. N., for Macassar, Olympia, for Swatow, Quinta, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Yesso, from Coast Ports, Messrs Wardlaw, Paul, Vasey, Fleurieu, Vincent, and Hornsworth, 1 European deck, and 70 Chinese.

For Esmeralda, from Amoy, 110 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

For Alice, for Holbow and Haiphong, Mr. Angier.

For Amazon, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. H. Du Pouey, 3 children and European servant, Mr. and Mrs. Want, Messrs Yates, Ferguson, George, Cadaboy, and 6 Chinese steersmen; from Marselles, Mr. and Miss Ferguson, Mr. Milbanke, Mrs. Lines and 2 children, Messrs Bicker, May, Jecquier, Misses Penfold and Powell, and Mr. Beranger.

For Cheang Hock Kian, for Swatow, and Amoy, 375 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

For Olympia, for Swatow, 80 Chinese, For Quinta, for Saigon, 200 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Yesso reports: Foochow to Amoy and Swatow, fresh monsoon and fine weather; Swatow to Hongkong, moderate and fine weather. In Amoy 1st, Esmeralda. In Sympow 1st, Anghia, West Point.

Thales, Norden, Neuchwang, and Yottung. S. S. Douglas left on the 1st inst.

The British steamer Esmeralda reports: Fresh and moderate N.E. monsoon and fine weather.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW.—

Per Olympia, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 3rd inst.

For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, and MELBOURNE.—

Per Charlton, at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 4th November.

For MANILA.—

Per Esmeralda, at 1.30 p.m. on Monday, the 4th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per Quinta, at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 4th inst. instead of as previously notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.—

Per Kwangtung, at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 4th Nov.

For SINGAPORE, E. AUSTRALIA, &c.—

Per Brisbane, at 1.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 5th inst., instead of as previously notified.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet City of Peking will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th Inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, November 2, 1878. n° 15

Quotations.

Hongkong, November 2, 1878.

OPIUM.—New Patna, cash... \$680

" Old Patna, cash... 680

" New Benares, cash... 645

" Old Benares, cash... 540

" New Malwa, cash... 780

" Allowance Taels, 8 a 24

" Old Malwa, cash... 780

" Allowance Taels, 8 a 24

QUICKSILVER, ... 68 a 64

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 875

" 30 days' sight, ... 875

" 6 months' sight, ... 875

Creditors, ... 875

Documentary, 6 months' sight, 875

Bombay, demand Rupees, 233

Calcutta, ... 228

Shanghai, demand, ... 72

" 30 days', 72

Bar Silver, 17 dwt., B., ... 104. ROM.

Syce, ... 109

Mexicans, ... 1 1/2 %

Gold Leaf, 90% fine ... 27.70

English Sovereigns, ... 5.35

Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.35

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 74 % prem.

Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,700

China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,500

Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 720

Chinese Insurance Co., \$6424

North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,260

H. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$910

H. K. & W. Dock Co., \$17 % prem.

H. K. O. & M. S. Boat Co., \$12 prem.

Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 17

China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 98

Hongkong Gas Co., \$573

Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65

China Sugar Refining Co., \$160

Chinese Imperial Loan, £109

Do. of 1877, £108

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Hongkong, November 2, 1878.

BABOMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.180

Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.110

Do. 4 P.M. ... —

THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 76

Do. 1 P.M. ... 78

Do. 4 P.M. ... —

Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 68

Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 70

Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... —

Do. Maximum ... 78

Do. Minimum over night 72

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain, Morning Service 11, Evening & Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the third Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 A.M., Afternoon, 6 P.M.—Divine Service in Chinese, 3-4 P.M. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.

Rev. Dr. Etel.

St. Peter's GRAMMAR CHURCH.—Rev.

J. Henderson, Service at 6 P.M., every

Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 A.M.

St. Stephen's Mission CHURCH.—Rev.

A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam

Kush. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Litany, Anti-Communion,

and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 3 P.M. Preaching at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BRITISH FOUNDRY HOUSSES.—Services in the German language, by Rev. W. Lotz,

every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundry House,

West Point.

To DEPART.

Per Olympia, for Swatow, 80 Chinese.

Per Quinta, for Saigon, 200 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Yesso reports: Foo-

might not believe the money was lost or burnt.

Mr Francis submitted that there was not evidence to go to the Jury, and that they were misdirected. The accounts were all in first class order, although they might not be in such perfect order as Mr Arnold, an accountant, would have them appear. The prisoner had made no improper charges; there were no false entries, in fact there was no concealment of any kind whatever, no deception.

The Acting Chief Justice called the learned counsel's attention to a case, the Queen v. Williams.

Mr Francis said there was a case of a banker's clerk who had left the Bank at 2 o'clock and immediately afterwards he was found to be short £270 in his cash; in the present case, however, a very long time had elapsed, in fact years, and it was held in the case of the Banker's clerk that in a charge of embezzlement the offence must be discovered immediately afterwards.

Mr Russell said that the same day in August that Mr Hufham left for Macao he admitted by the entries in the books that he owed the estate the money, and yet it was not forthcoming. He (Mr Russell) thought that did away with the argument of the money having been mislaid a long time.

This view of the case appeared to stagger the learned counsel.

The learned counsel then cited cases to support his contention. On the question of intention, he said prisoner did not abscond.

His Lordship remarked that he failed to obey a summons, which was strong evidence of intention to abscond.

Mr Francis said prisoner came back from England, and resumed his duties. On the point that criminal proceedings must be initiated by the aggrieved parties, and sanctioned by the Attorney General, the learned counsel submitted that the learned A. G. could not be said to sanction what he did himself.

His Lordship thought taking action himself was the strongest sanction.

The A. G. said it was unnecessary for him to prove this. The creditors had not come forward.

His Lordship: Why they have not I cannot imagine.

On the validity of the appointment of the Official Assignee, Mr F. contended that the Ordinance (of 1867) was not sufficient authority. The words were vague; the Registrar was the Official Assignee; and the ordinance could only apply to past, not future, bankrupts.

His Lordship remarked that, as the prisoner had designated himself Official Assignee and signed numerous documents as such, he could not now argue that he was not official assignee.

On the Court resuming, the Acting Chief Justice said that they were of opinion that it was unnecessary to trouble the A. G. on the two points of validity of appointment and the sanction of the A. G. to prosecution. It seemed to him, on the validity, that the language of the ordinance, though not so precise as might be, could only be interpreted as applying to the circumstances then existing. Besides the rule was that if an officer conducted himself in a certain capacity so as to give the reasonable impression that he was so and so, it must be assumed now that he was what he himself represented himself to be. As to the sanction of the A. G. alleged to be necessary to the proceedings, he thought there was abundant proof of sanction.

Mr Justice Russell agreed.

The Attorney General, in reply, submitted that the Bankruptcy Ordinance was nearly a copy of the English Consolidated Act. Though the Police of London were not directly under the Crown, they were still public officers; and he contended that a policeman was on the same footing as any other person employed in the public service, i.e., "the public service of Her Majesty." If in virtue of that employment, such officer be entrusted with money and embezzeles the same, he is guilty of feloniously stealing the same from Her Majesty. The question was, who were in the public service? According to his learned friend, these were very few indeed, and were confined to those who received money that ought to go to the Treasury. One or two cases of Police officers had been tried here under this ordinance, and convictions obtained, and he submitted there was no distinction between them and the present case in this regard. It need not be necessarily public money that is entrusted to a public officer; if moneys were received in virtue of his public office, and the prisoner misappropriated them, he was guilty under the ordinance. He defined generally that "employed in the public service" meant every person appointed, directly or indirectly, by Her Majesty. Now the Official Assignee was created by the Bankruptcy Ordinance here, and was a public officer as much as any officer of the Court.

The Acting Chief Justice remarked that prisoner was only official assignee in Loyal Staff & Co.'s estate and others.

The A. G. continued to say that he drew no distinction between the Governor and the Court; the Registrar might be called both an officer of the Court and of the Government. He could only be dismissed by the Governor and the Executive Council, and the matter referred home.

His Lordship observed that did not apply to the Official Assignee.

The A. G. replied that the Registrar was Official Assignee because he was Registrar.

His Lordship asked who was to exercise the power of removal.

The A. G. replied that it ought to be remembered that the Governor and the Judge each derived his powers from the Crown, and that it did not matter who exercised that power over the Official Assignee; the power was equally from Her Majesty.

The Ordinance in question had been specially confirmed by Her Majesty, and it was through Her Majesty that the Court had special powers under 12 of 1878. He did not say that Mr Hufham was an officer of the Governor, but in the public service of Her Majesty, and as such accountable directly to Court or Governor. Hufham really succeeded to the duties of Official Assignee. It mattered not whether private officers had no salary; some public officers had no salary at all. The A. G. then cited several cases in proof of his submission. Prisoner he submitted, had been appointed by the Crown to collect money, failing a creditor's assignee, and the money were paid, whether vested absolutely in him or not.

Mr Russell asked how could that be if the money was not the property of the Queen.

The A. G. said he simply had to show that he was a public officer; that was all the Ordinance required him to do. Even if an extra payment had been received

official assignee in 31 bankruptcies, he would have been a public officer, and every public officer was in the service of Her Majesty. The Supreme Court was a public office, and was not liable to rates. It was absolutely necessary for the public service that creditor's estates should be protected, if the creditors did not come forward and appoint a creditor's assignee; and he submitted that the Official Assignee was a public officer. The contention might be called a sweeping one, but not more so than the circumstances of the Colony demanded.

Mr Russell here discovered that, by the interpretation of the Ordinance, any officer filling a portion of the duties of any other officer, was to be regarded the same as that officer; which fact was at once applied by the learned A. G. to the case of Hufham.

Touching the question of appropriation, the A. G. said that his learned friend admitted that sum had been received, but alleged the case was not made out as it had not been shown to have been appropriated to prisoner's own use. How could they show this when the money was in hand for so many years; it was utterly impossible, and the section would thus become a dead letter. A bank book would have been the only way possible to show this. But refusal or failure to pay showed intent to defraud, and departure from the country was sufficient to throw the onus of proof on the prisoner. There was more than sufficient evidence to prove that he owed the money to the estate; the \$20,400 ought clearly to have been in his hands. But then what does this man do? he calls a meeting of creditors declared a dividend, produces accounts showing a balance of over \$40,000, and even goes so far as to promise cheques on the following day. He then stays away from the office, correspondence is carried on with him at his own house and he says he is sick, but calls no medical man to prove it. He then goes away to Macao without leave. It is useless talking about the Saturday to Monday business—he does not return on Monday nor does he send any excuse, a police Officer has to be sent after him and after a great deal of trouble he is brought back to the Colony. However my learned friend can say there was no attempt to escape I cannot understand.

The learned A. G. submitted that there was a prima facie case put before the Jury. Mr Francis had said the money was lost, and he (the A. G.) had put it to the Jury that so large a sum of money could not be lost. There was quite sufficient evidence to go to the Jury and it was the prisoner's place to rebut if he could, but he could not do so, and did not. If the prisoner was unable to account for the money or rebut the evidence the Jury were justified in supposing that he appropriated it to his own use. There was no defence set up. No medical evidence was brought forward, to account for the prisoner's absence, for the very reason that no medical man could say he was ill. Mr Francis speaks of producing evidence as to certain specific amounts. It would be impossible to convict in most criminal cases without presumptive evidence, and the Jury were entitled to think that Mr Hufham had either misappropriated or did not intend to account for the money. It might have been said that Mr Hufham was a very timidous man, and having lost the money was afraid to face your Lordship to account for the same, but nothing of the sort was done, no defence whatever was made. What was the common sense view to take of the case when a man receives money and does not account for it? If a man goes into a Bank and presents a cheque, receives the money, puts it into his pocket, and does not account for it to its rightful owner, he will be guilty of embezzlement. Mr Hufham is unable to account for \$38,000, and is it not a common sense view of the case to take, to suppose that he misappropriated the money to his own use and benefit? The learned A. G. said he submitted the prisoner was properly convicted, if it had to be proved that the prisoner did with the money, it would be a difficult matter. It was almost impossible to trace specific amounts, and it was not necessary to do so. With these few remarks the learned A. G. said he submitted that the conviction should be sustained.

Mr Russell asked if under the Bankruptcy Act of 1861 the prisoner could be indicted, and if the Official Assignee would be considered as a public servant in England.

The A. G. said he thought so. Mr Francis then briefly replied, and the court rose about 3 past 5, it being nearly dark their Lordships reserving judgment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Nov. 2, 1878.

Sir,—The imprudent audacity of your correspondent "X.Y.Z." whose letter appeared in your issue of last evening has really surprised me, and indeed must surprise every one when the facts are known. He evidently came forward as the chosen champion of your morning contemporary. To my assertion that "the contents of the Chinese memorial which was presented to His Excellency last Tuesday" have been published in all the local Chinese papers including the Chinese issue of the "Daily Press," "X.Y.Z." gave it "a flat, positive denial" and added that nothing of the kind had appeared in either one of them. I could scarcely believe my eyes when I first read this statement, but after a careful perusal of his letter, there could be no mistake about his meaning. Now the issue needs no argument and the matter is as clear as daylight. But lest the public should have any doubt on this point, I repeat the fact, for it is a fact, that the contents of the memorial referred to have been published in the Chinese papers and in proof of it (not for the enlightenment of "X.Y.Z." for he is just that) I refer to a notice headed "Hop Kong Kung Iun," which appears in the advertising columns of the Chinese issue of the "Daily Press" of this day, and which has appeared in that journal as well as in other Chinese papers for at least ten days. Is it the contents of the memorial are fully set forth? "X.Y.Z." is therefore placed in this dilemma: he must have been wilfully blind as not to have noticed the memorial, especially as he said he had "carefully scanned every paper published in the Colony for ten days anterior to the date mentioned," or he intentionally suppressed the fact with a view to deceive the public. It would be a waste of time after this to reason with such an individual, but it affords a striking instance of the extreme lengths some people would go to in order to support their preconceived views.

Yours &c.,
A. B. C.

China.

ROCKROW.
(Herald Oct. 24th.)

We are glad to observe that the Committee of the Foochow Horticultural Society intend having a Chrysanthemum Show on or about the 6th proximo.

A Special General Meeting of members of the Foochow Chamber of Commerce was held on the 22nd inst.: to consider a proposition from the Chinese authorities through the Commissioner of Customs—in reference to a reduction of the *lekin* tax on opium, of some being guaranteed by the importers. Mr Odell, of the firm of Odell and Leyburn, occupied the chair, and the following firms were represented, viz.—Messrs. Russell & Co., Jardine Matheson & Co., Gibb Livingston & Co., Holliday Wise & Co., David桑son Sons & Co., Hodge & Co., Phipps Hickling & Co., Adams Bell & Co., Fairhurst Reeves & Co., Siemens & Co., Butterfield & Swire, George Oliver & Co., and John Forster & Co. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Secretary was requested to read the letter from the Commissioner of Customs on the subject of the proposed reduction; and a general discussion—subject to further explanations—was, after some discussion, arrived at in favor of giving a year's trial to the proposed arrangement,—by which the *lekin* tax would be reduced to Fifty-five Taels per picoul, in consideration of concessions securing the payment of such tax on all their consignments as per Customs entries. To this end, a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Ezekiel, Angus, and Tennant, with power to add to their number, were chosen to confer with the Commissioner of Customs in regard to certain points of detail on which the Chamber had not been fully informed.

A resolution in favor of abolishing the present credit system under which foreign importers dispose of their drug to Chinese dealers, and the substitution of another system, having for its basis cash operations, was agreed to by a majority of those present—subject to the unanimous consent of all members of the Chamber.

A vote of thanks to the Chair closed the proceedings.

JOTTINGS ON CHINA.

The following Memorial will be of interest, though possibly it may have already been translated elsewhere.

"Confucius, [孔夫子] hereditary Duke of Exceeding Holiness, presents a Memorial upon his knees, giving expression to his loyal sentiments, begging to offer his official condolences, and praying His Majesty's gracious permission to proceed to Peking in order to Inspect His late Majesty's coffin.

"On the 17th instant the Memorialist was astounded to receive at his native place the news of his late Majesty's ascent on high. Prostrate on the ground he tore and called, not knowing what to do with himself.

"He reflects that his late Majesty had occupied the Throne for thirteen years; that his exceeding goodness and his powerful influence had spread themselves over the whole earth. Now, having been borne by the Dragon to become a guest on high, all creatures possessing the pulsation of life without exception claw the earth, whilst they wail, and strike their bosoms whilst they endeavour to mount with him.

"His present Majesty, who has succeeded to the Great Inheritance, must be still more afflicted with affectionate regret, and with infinite longings after the departed: still as it fails to him to attend in person to the multifarious affairs of state, to his ancestral observances, and to the welfare of the people,—all matters of the greatest importance, the Memorialist humbly beseeches him to allow in some degree his sorrow, so as on the one hand to carry out the duties entrusted to him by his Imperial Majesties the Emperors, and on the other to comfort the lower world which looks towards him for support.

"The Memorialist is most deeply and most egregiously beholden to his late Majesty for the present honours and emoluments enjoyed by him, and had the honour of a personal audience in the year 1865. A decade has hardly elapsed since that occasion, before the Throne is vacant!"

"Beating his breast and weeping tears of blood, the Memorialist's affectionate grief is very deep. It became his duty to proceed to the capital to prostate himself before the Imperial coffin, to behold his Majesty's sacred countenance, and to receive deferentially his Majesty's commands. He awaits with exceeding trepidation his Majesty's reply to his request, and respectfully hands in this Memorial for the information of his Imperial Majesty."

Rescript:—He is permitted to come to the Capital for an audience by the Emperor.

Japan.

(Mail.)

We are in a position to state that H.E. Yamagata, Minister for War, has sent in his resignation. As many foreigners who have known him can testify, he has been suffering for the last two years from a painful affection of the eye, which has, at last, reached such a height as to incapacitate him from business. Tōto, at present Vice Minister, and Saigo, now Minister of Education, are indiscriminately named as his successor.

An inspection of the three new Japanese men-of-war by the Mikado on his way home will take place off Kanagawa. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the last royal visit to Yokohama, the Mikado only had time to inspect one of them.

On the 16th inst., the Court-Martial pronounced sentences previously confirmed by the War Department, upon the mutineers concerned in the outbreak at the Takebaschi barracks, Tokio. Fifty-three mutineers were condemned to death. The sentence passed upon one, Mitsuoye Unosuke, infantryman of the Second Company, First Battalion, Second Regiment of the Imperial Guard, was under:

"You, being discontented without cause, made the first proposal to form a conspiracy to carry out your wishes by force, induced Kojuji Manuke, Miyatake Shiro and other soldiers of the Second Company of Artillery Battalion of the Imperial Guard aid in creating disturbance. You are condemned to death for the crime of causing a mutiny."

Similar sentences were passed on the other fifty-two soldiers, who committed outrages on the night of the 23rd August. They were escorted by police to the parade-ground of Echigokura, Tokio, where they were shot, fifteen at a time, by the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Yamagawa. The execution began at 8 and was finished at 9 a.m.; the bodies of the fifty-three soldiers being sent to the Awajima

arrived at Philadelphia, and will remain until further orders. She brings officers and men for the Russian cruisers built and repaired there. It is added that Captain Alexoff will command the Africa, formerly called the Saratoga; Captain Avalon will command the Columbus, to be named the Asia; and Captain Griffenbergh the California, which is not yet launched. Each vessel will carry eight of the heaviest guns. The California will be ready for sea in a fortnight.

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS.—The inland Revenue returns show that in 1878 14,004,298 gallons of home-made spirits for consumption as beverage in the United Kingdom. This is less by 535,799 gallons than the quantity in the corresponding half of last year. The quantity of foreign spirits imported and entered for consumption in the United Kingdom in the first half of the year 1878 was 5,037,711 proof gallons, which is less by 106,039 gallons than in the corresponding half of last year.

An extraordinary bicycle ride is reported.

Mr W. T. Britten, captain of the Clarence Bicycle Club, on Thursday rode from London to Bath and back, Levington Hyde Park-corner at midnight on Wednesday, Bath was reached at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, and after a short stay Mr Britten started on the return journey, and finished at Hyde Park-corner at 11.55 p.m., very fresh after so long a ride. Including stoppages for refreshment, the whole distance, 212 miles, was covered in twenty-three hours fifty-five minutes. This is said to be the longest run that has ever been accomplished in one day.

Shipping Intelligence.
The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When Name From.

Mar. 29. Oracle Liverpool

30. Bristolian (a.) Antwerp

Apr. 16. Invincible Penarth

May 9. Napier Cardiff

June 14. Emily Chaplin, Cardiff

26. Underwriter, Fortress Monroe

July 16. Annie Bow, Newcastle (n.s.w.)

18. Loviner, Newcastle (n.s.w.)

21. Saint, London

27. Pilgrim, Antwerp

30. Sumarilde, Hamburg

31. Charmer, Cardiff

Aug. 1. Bury St. Edmunds, Penarth

7. Alfred, Cardiff

9. Ursula, Penarth

10. Core, London

11. Lota, Cardiff

16. Friedrich, Cardiff

Sept. 6. Flintshire (a.), London

18. Excisor, Hamburg

14. Diamante (a.), Aberdeen

Portfolio.

WAITING.

Learn to wait—life's hardest lesson,
Conned, perchance, through blinding
tears;
While the heart-throbs sadly echo
To the tread of passing years.

Learn to wait—hope's slow fruition;
Faint not, though the way seems long;
There is joy in each condition,
Hearts, though suffering, may grow strong.

Constant sunshine, however welcome,
Never would ripen fruit or flower;
Giant oaks owe half their greatness
To the scathing tempest's power.

Thus a soul, untouched by sorrow,
Aims not at a higher state;
Joy seeks not a brighter morrow,
Only sad hearts learn to wait.

Human strength and human greatness
Sprung not from life's sunny side,
Heroes must be more than driftwood,
Floating on a waveless tide.

—Victoria Magazine.

FAME.

The Orator spoke, and the crowd was
bushed.
Men held their breath as the quick words
rushed;
Stern eyes grew tearful, cold hearts grew hot;
Though the hour sped by they headed them
not;

And they swore not their fault if they liv'd
not to see
The tyrant dead and their country free.
The Orator ceases—the curtain falls,
The echoes through the tenanted walls—
They fought in vain, for the orator's word
Stayed not the sweep of the tyrant's sword,
And the riveted chain clank'd so as before,
And the Orator's words are remembered no
more.

Scanty his guerdon, scanty his fame—
He lives in story, only a name.

II.

The Poet sang, and the earth grew still,
And he moulded men's hearts at his own
sweet will;
And they asked his name that it might be
enrolled
With the names of earth's greatest in letters
of gold;

And his pale cheek flush'd and his heart
beat high;
And he said, "Nor my name nor my song
shall die."

He paused, and earth's voices, silent so long,
Grew sevenfold louder, and drown'd his song,
As the tide of time through the centuries
roll'd.

The rust ate in through the letters of gold,
And never song seemed sweeter to men;

And the Poet's songs are not heard again,
Save by a few, with less heart than head,

Who groan for his thoughts in a tongue that
is dead.

Scanty his guerdon, scanty his fame—
He left in story scarce caught but a name.

III.

The thinker sate pale in his lonely cell,
And mused on the thought he had shaped
so well;

And his keen eye looked through the coming
years,

And he saw through the haze of his happy
tears

His shapely thought through the world
expand,

All its impress was stamped on the sea and
the land;

And he thought to himself 'mid his visions
to fame,

"Surely the world will remember my
name."

And the thinker died, and his thought went
forth

To the east and the west, to the south and
the north;

But such changes on genius rang

That the world forgot from whose brain
it sprang;

And men deemed that the fruit of the
thought of the stage

Was the slow-grown produce of many an
age.

Scanty his guerdon, scanty his fame—
He left in story not even a name!

TO-MORROW.

(Queen.)

No word is so important, because none
is full of possibilities as this of To-morrow.
It is the epitome of the great future by
which the whole life is to be made or
marred, and what to-morrow will bring
forth is the smaller earnest of what the
years will mature. That to-morrow which
is to be our wedding day—what day can be
more important on this side eternity. Here
we stand at the closed gate which those
irrevocable words will open to-morrow, and
which nothing short of death will ever close
again. Where will the path dimly seen
beyond the golden bough lead us when we
have fairly set our feet on it? As we stand
we see a beautiful garden set thick with
flowers and stately trees that half conceal
and half reveal vistas of vague beauty and
mysterious meaning. The birds are sing-
ing in the branches; the fair echoes of
sweet voices of welcome come from the far
distance; friends and fortune and blessed-
ness like shadowy angels through the per-
fum'd glades—we are entering into per-
fect bliss, into peace and rest, and a life's
dearest duties complete. This is the hope
of the marriage that is founded on love,
and which to-morrow is to be fulfilled.

These long successions of to-morrow
which seem now our deadliest foes may, if
we will, be turned into our best friends.
It all depends on the use to which we put
them and the firmness with which we
handle them. Anyhow, the tomorrow
which leads us late marriage counts as
the most important of our life, and is very
true the birthday of our weal or woe, as
we have chosen well or ill, and as we have
pride and moral power to control, and not
be controlled, of passions and events.

We shall pass through the crisis to-mor-
row. Our first play—our first novel—our
miserable picture—to-morrow is to see the
final acceptance or rejection of this first
stone of our future Temple of Fame and
Treasure-house of Fortune. What a mo-
ment for the young aspirant to whom that
one to-morrow seems the day of final and
inalterable judgment according to its Yes
or No! Will it be a future of blessed pro-
sperity attained with no more trouble than
is to be found in reasonable diligence, and
followed on the end without a break?—
or will it be a future of illimitable des-
pair, and no other to-morrow beyond this one?

of disappointment and destruction? To-
morrow he will call, and papa will decide;
to-morrow she will give her final answer,
and I shall know my fate; to-morrow the
letter will come which will tide me over this
sudden shadow in my business, and I shall
know by nightfall whether I can go on and
meet the world with a clear conscience, or
fail my friends and clients en masse and be
made bankrupt and ruined. To-morrow,
we will see the decisive moment of his illness,
and if he passes quietly through the next
two hours, say the doctors, he will do well;
if the fever mounts higher, and the poor
tormented brain cannot be relieved, pre-
pare for the worst. Oh that dread to-
morrow! We sit by the bedside silent,
watchful, motionless, save when he needs
those cares, on which all depends. We
wait through those terrible hours laden
with the fate of the beloved and with our
own joy or sorrow for the rest of our life.
Step by step, hour by hour, that to-morrow
has faded away into the past, and we stand
before our Fate unveiled and without
disguise. To-morrow—to how many this
moment is the dim herald of relief or des-
pair, of life renewed in the sunshine of love
and hope—or life passed for all that life is
worth in the gloom of death and heart-
break!

To-morrow we shall have the list of killed
and wounded in the battle. Our beautiful
boy? our beloved husband? the lover in
whom is bound up our very soul? We
shall know it all to-morrow, and we scarcely
dare to breathe till then. How trivial it
seems to us when some bright-eyed girl
comes rushing into the quiet room where
we sit doing our best to bear with this
agonies of suspense, her hair flying in the
wind, eyes, lips, and cheeks all alight with
pleasure, as she runs off to announce to us
that mamma has at last consented, and that
she is to go to the ball to-morrow! It is
her first ball, and she is so happy! She
has the dress already, but mamma was coy,
and would not consent. Now she has been
talked over, and she is to go. That to-
morrow is to her fully as important as ours
to us; but in the greater volume of our
anxiety our anguish how trivial seems the
girl's childish joy! Yet it is real, and so far
right. To the young life must reveal itself
by degrees, and to seventeen the first ball
or to-morrow's party of pleasure is as
important as is the fateful revelation of
life and death, joy or sorrow, honour or
humiliation of the mature.

THE DISCLOSURE OF THE ANGO-
RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

Mr. Charles Marvin writes to the *Daily
News* as follows:—

So much has been said and written about
my conduct in connection with the dis-
closure of the Anglo-Russian Agreement,
that, seeing that I have not yet had any
opportunity of stating my defence, Mr. Vau-
ghan having checked Mr. Lewis in his reply
to the Treasury, I shall esteem it a great
kindness if you will permit me to make a
few vindictory remarks in your columns.

A previous acquaintance with the great
Jersey "specialist"—conger soup—determined
me in the intention to make the acquaintance
of the providers of that delicacy, and
the following lines are the outcome of my
first experiences.

After considerable difficulty I found a
crew who did not object taking a "Londoner"
(for the Jersey mind there is no alter-
native, you are either a Jersey man or a
Cockney), and made arrangements as to the
meeting-place—Bel Crot to wit, one of the
loveliest spots in a lovely island. Surely
Tennyson had such a place in his mind's
eye when he described that island home
"where never wind blow loudly, but it lay
with bowy hollows crowned with sum-
mer sea." Down to the very shore come
the hills, purple, to an intensity with which
no Scotch or Welsh hill can ever vie, with
heath and heather, and in which the green
lizards dart away at every step; and overlooking
the little bay is Noirmont Manor,
which once was a fitting home for London's
belles.

Ready on the shore I found the crew, a
man of about fifty and a young fellow of
twenty. Amphibious creatures are these
Jerseymen, half farmer half fisherman, and
as often as not, as in the case of the elder
of the crew, a holder of a "license ordi-
nare" to sell that horrid concoction called
Jersey brandy; and withal perhaps the
cleverest handiers of small craft in the
world. The individual in question deserves
a slight description. As a stage villain he
would have made a fortune. Wrinkled and
tanned, his face, which I found afterwards
quite belied him, was anything but prepos-
sessing—one eye, which was about the size
of a shilling, was but stern; but the other,
which was the size of a sixpence, was ferocious—
I always subsequently called him
"Eighteenpence." The other of the crew
was a jolly-looking fellow, who, though so
young, had an able-seaman's certificate
for two voyages.

"Sante dante le botte, m'jean," said
Eighteenpence in the villainous Jersey
patois, and accordingly I did jump into the
punt, and we were soon on board the *Rachel*,
an undecked schooner-rigged craft, with
the foremast stepped very far forward, of
from two to three tons. Wind there was
hardly any, as we came by the floating box
in which were our baits, and extracted enough
"cat-and-nine-tails," or octopade, for the
night; and what wind there was was a
dead nor'easter, so we took a short board out
towards St. Aubin's Fort, and then went
about in the direction of the conger grounds.
But presently the wind died away, so we
had to take to the sweeps, and on the top
of the ebb tide, were soon moving quickly
past some of the loveliest scenes in the
island. Portellet, St. Brelade's, and the
wild coast beyond, were each in turn passed,
and now we were opposite the erual, sharp
rocks of La Corbiere, the scene some years
ago of the wreck of one of the Southampton
boats. Here Eighteenpence, who had pre-
viously preserved a dignified silence, re-
marked that "We know when we started,
but we didn't know when we should
get home again." I repeat this remark,
not from any intimation originally in it,
but to show that even Eighteenpence
was not proof against the wild char-
acter of the scenery. Just then the wind
sprang up, and the *Rachel* was soon lying
well over, and we indulged in a bit of a race
in the heat to windward with some other
boats on the same errand as ourselves.
Had I known that the Foreign Secretary
desired to keep the Agreement secret I
should never have divulged it. In the dis-
cussion on the Agreement it has been
said "secret," State paper. This is
erroneous. At the Foreign Office all papers
are "confidential" until the time has
arrived for their publication; but there
are special documents marked "secret and
confidential," which are intended never to
be divulged. The agreement of May 1868
belonged to the former category. To the
latter belonged a certain document signed
on the afternoon of May 31. What the
nature of this second document was I will
not even hint at. I simply mention its
existence to show that when I knew secretly
to be desired I did not break my trust.
That secret engagement of Friday, May
31st, 1868, was of great value at the time,
and it is of importance still, but although
I have had great provocation from the
Foreign Office to divulge this secret I have
not done so, and shall not do so, because
I know that the respective Governments
desire to prevent its disclosure. On the
morning after the publication of the Agree-
ment I was astounded not to see it in
the papers, and I went to the Foreign
Office—as my friends well know—with
the full belief that I should be taxed
with the disclosure and have to resign.
But I was never asked whether I had
done so, and never even when the full fact
appeared, or I should have at once acknowledged
my part in the business, and thus
saved the Government a prosecution. On
the following Monday, when Lord Salisbury
referred that the summary was unworky

Bulgarian that thou art!" whack, whack;
"Devil with blue belly!" whack, whack;
"Split on him, Eighteenpence" I suggest,
mildly. This was too much for Eighteen-
pence, and he laboured the luckless fish
till too exhausted to go on. On going after
I found that the victim was a blue shark
or "hoo fish," as they called them, of about
five feet in length; and the fishermen knew
well that their night is wasted when they
hook one, as they drive all other fish from
the ground. Before very long, Eighteen-
pence was into the companion fish, and he
went for "him" in the same style. One or
two more conger came in, but we were
evidently in bad luck; so, as it was growing
grey out to eastward, we got up the anchor,
and, hoisting the sails out on the sweeps,
were soon running "scissors" home. The
crew were piped to breakfast, but I am
afraid my soul refused all manner of meat.
Let him who boasteth himself a sailor try a
night between the Roc Douvre and the Corbiere,
with a nice breeze, and a hot sunny morning
to follow; and if he can eat on the top of the tossing,
and with the stench of the dead fish, well—he has
got a stronger stomach than I have.

In couple of hours we were under the land
again, and the young fellow got out a conch
shell, which he had brought back on one of
his voyages, and tuned up on it as we passed
his home; and when we reached Bel Crot
found a cart waiting in which we trans-
ferred our meagre catch of 50lb. weight.
And so, after a passing drink to "better
luck next time," ended my first night in a
conger boat.—Field.

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TOO MUCH CABBAGE.

(*New York Times*.)

The donation party is a shrewd com-
pany of the poor sort of church-goers to com-
pound for their failure to pay their minister
a proper salary by giving him a collection
of bulky and cheap articles which he does
not want. Still, upon the broad principle
that something is better than nothing, the
impecunious minister clings to the donation
party, and cheerfully hopes that the day
will come when his parishioners will cease
to believe that a full-grown minister and a
growing family can subsist exclusively upon
beans and penwipers. In its inception, the
donation party was, of course, a voluntary
affair; but in many places it is now as
regular and inevitable as Christmas. Occa-
sionally a congregation endeavors to let the
season pass by unnoticed, but in most
cases the minister boldly meets the emer-
gency by announcing from the pulpit that
"the annual visit to the pastor will take
place on such a day; whereupon the con-
gregation meekly collects its beans and
penwipers, and testifies in the usual manner
its love for its pastor.

The donation party is a very depressing
affair. When people who do not want to
give away anything, give to their pastor
things which he does not want, the ceremony
does not promote hilarity. In order to
render the donation party somewhat less
gloomy than a funeral those who bring
gifts usually include among them cake,
sandwiches, and in some cases ice-
cream. These refreshments are distributed
in equal proportion between the interior of
the visitors and the exterior of the minis-
ter's carpets and chair-cushions, and a
hollow pretence of cheerfulness is thus
kept up. Meanwhile, all the children of
the congregation retire to the second-story
front bed-room, where they play various
games and break a good deal of furniture.
The children have much the best of the
whole affair, and they add materially to the
anguish of the minister's wife, as she
wonders how many of them will fall against
the stove, and whether they will set the
house on fire when they upset the lamp.

The peculiar character of Rev. Mr.
Wilcox's recent donation party and the
unfortunate results which followed it, were
due solely to his small-boy's disgust at
being forbidden to take part in the juvenile
cake orgies of the party. A week before
the date fixed for the annual visit to the
pastor, this small-boy had been detected in
the act of creeping into his bedroom window
at midnight, after a secret visit to the
circus. The ensuing interview with his
father did not materially depress his spirits,
since he took the precaution to plate the
visible portion of his trousers with concealed
shingles, but when he was sternly told
that, as a further penalty, he would be put
bed at precisely six o'clock on the night
of the donation party, he felt that his
punishment was inhuman, and resolved to
be revenged.

During the next six days that astute but
fearedly depraved small-boy called upon
every one of his father's parishioners, and
first pledging them to secrecy, explained,
with tears in his eyes, that his dear father
was passionately fond of cabbages, and if
any one desired to gladden the parental
heart they would bring a few cabbages to
the donation party. The small-boy further
asserted that his father's sense of delicacy
forbade him to make the most distant
allusion to cabbages, but that as an affectionate
son, he—the small-boy—felt it to be
his duty to mention the matter to some
noble and generous man. Each parishioner
was delighted by this display of filial affection
and the recollection that cabbages were
extremely cheap, and unhesitatingly promised
that he would bring a whole load
of cabbages.

The night of the donation party arrived,
and the small-boy went to bed not to sleep.
With much forethought he had
stolen the key of his bedroom, and thus
rendered it impossible for his father to
keep him a close prisoner. Each parishioner
arrived in a large farm wagon, which,
after having discharged its human freight
at the front door was driven into the yard.
The minister and his wife did not, of
course, know the contents of the wagons,
but supposing that the popular feeling was
expressing itself in an unprecedented exten-
sion in wood,